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Being young in Cornwall

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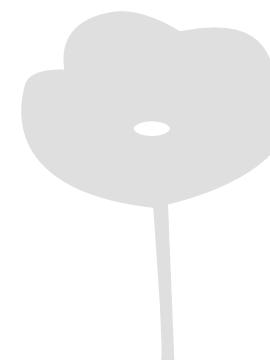
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COORDINATED BY
JANA BACEVA

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE: AN INTEGRATED YOUTH APPROACH

2ND EDITION

CENTRE MAURITS COPPIETERS
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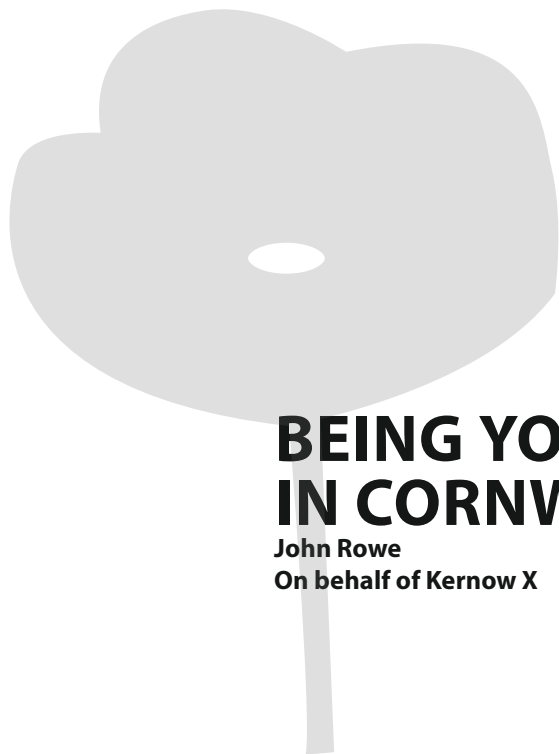


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BEING YOUNG IN CORNWALL

John Rowe
On behalf of Kernow X

ECONOMIC SITUATION

At present, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly are classified as an Objective One region within the EU, supported by a £500 million programme of EU Convergence funding in place until 2013, with the aim of moving Cornwall towards a high value, knowledge-based, green economy. In addition, Cornwall is a NUTS II region. For statistical purposes, a NUTS II region is the basic European regional unit. Assessments of economic needs are often made on the basis of NUTS II regions. Cornwall is considered to be a region of special economic need and particular identity, and has therefore been granted Objective 1 funding on this basis.¹ youth unemployment, and unemployment as a whole, remains significantly higher than the UK average² and as such Cornwall qualifies for EU convergence funding.

¹ <http://www.cornishassembly.org/caseforcornwall.htm>

² <http://www.objectiveone.com/ob1/pdfs/SPD2.pdf>

BOS YOWYNK YN KERNOW

John Rowe
Kernow X

STUDH ERBYSEK

Y'n eur ma Kernow ha Syllan yw klassys avel tiredh Amkan Onan a-ji dhe'n UE, skoodhys gans towlen a £500 milvil a arhasans Keskeveryans UE yn le bys yn 2013, gans an towlow dhe vovya Kernow troha erbysiedh glas, a dalvosogeth uhel ha selys war skians. Dres hemma, Kernow yw tiredh NUTS II. Rag achesonys statystykel, tiredh NUTS II yw an unses tiredhek Europek selvenel. Arbrisyansow a edhommow erbysiethek yw gwrys yn fenowgh war rond a diredhow NUTS II. Yth yw konsydrys bos Kernow tiredh a edhom erbysiethek arbennek keffrys ha honanieth arbennek, ha rakhenna re beu grontys arhasans Amkan 1 war an grond ma.¹ Diweythieth an yowynkneth ha diweythieth a wodrig dre vras uhella dres ehen es kresek an RU² hag yndella Kernow yw gwiw rag arhasans Keskeveryans UE.

¹ <http://www.cornishassembly.org/caseforcornwall.htm>

² <http://www.objectiveone.com/ob1/pdfs/SPD2.pdf>

One of the successes for younger people in Cornwall was the creation of the Combined Universities of Cornwall at the Tremough campus. This, for the first time, allowed young people from Cornwall access to Higher Education without leaving Cornwall itself. It is our hope that this venture will continue to grow and allow more graduates to stay within Cornwall. We also hope that the University aids the area to invest in people by creating a knowledge based economy within the Duchy.

I believe Cornwall's economy has a future because it is blessed with ample renewable energy resources and minerals. Once these are in greater demand, as it is predicted they will be, Cornwall could become a centre for renewable energy production through its solar, wind, and wave resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

Given Cornwall's rural and maritime history the landscape and environment cannot be viewed separately from Cornish Identity. Recently there has been a move towards greener technology and a stronger focus on sustainable community based living.³ In particular, there is great scope for solar and wave energy in Cornwall⁴ given that Cornwall only has a few miles of land border so the potential for wave and tidal power is huge.

When King Arthur died, it is said that he passed his soul into a Chough. This bird is now a symbol of Cornwall and features on our national emblem. The Chough disappeared for 30 years, and its return has been seen as a mark of the renewal of Cornish identity and culture.⁵

It has been noted that due to the economic problems that families in certain areas of Cornwall face there can be a lack of interaction with the environment. Some children who live within 15 minutes' drive of a beach have never been there.⁶ Young people living in deprived areas do not always have access to the beautiful marine environment of Cornwall.

³ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cornwall-17161930>

⁴ <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/may/18/solar-farms-cornwall-silicon-vineyards>

⁵ <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1311673/Cornwall-welcomes-return-of-choughs.html>

Onan a'n sewenys rag tus yowynka yn Kernow o gwrians an Pennskolyow Kesunys a Gernow dhe'n kampus Tremogh. Hemma rag an kynsa tro a asas tus yowynk dhyworth Kernow hedhas dhe Adhyskans Uhella heb gasa Kernow hy honan. Yth yw agan gwaytyans y pes tevi ha gasa gradhesigyon moy dhe wodriga a-ji dhe Gernow. Ynwedh y hwra gweres dhe gevarhewi yn tus dre wruthyl erbysiedh selys war skians a-ji dhe'n Duketh.

My a grys bos termyn a dheu rag erbysiedh Kernow drefen hy bos benigys gans dasnowythadowyon pals, asnodhow nerth ha monow. Mar teuth ha bos an re ma yn gorholeth brassa del yw dargenys i dh'y wul, y halsa Kernow dos ha bos kresen rag askorrans nerth dasnowythadow, dre hy asnodhow tonnow, gwyns ha howlek.

STUDH KERHYNEDHEK

Der istori morek ha powek a Gernow, ny yll an tirwedh na ha'n kerhynnedh bos gwelys yn tiblans a honanieth Kernewek. A-gynsow y feu movyans troha teknegieth moy glas ha fog kreffa war vewnans selys war gemeneth sostenadow.³ Yma kyns oll chons meur rag nerth howlek ha tonnek yn Kernow⁴ drefen na's teves Kernow marnas or tir a nebes mildiryow, hag ytho an possybylta rag nerth tonnek ha mordidel yw kawrek.

Pan verwis Myghtern Arthur yth yw leverys y ros y enev yn Palores. An edhen ma yw arwodh a Gernow hag omdhiskwedhes war agan tokyn kenedhlek. An balores eth 'mes a wel dres 30 bledhen, hag y feu gwelys bos hy tehwelans merk dasnowythheans an honanieth ha gonisogeth Gernewek.⁵

Y feu notys der an gudynnow erbysiethek hag yw enebys gans teyluyow yn ranndiryow komparek a Gernow, y hyll bos fowt a ynterwrians gans an kerhynnedh. Nebes flehes neb yw trigys a-ji dhe viaj a 15 mynysen a'n treth, ny vons bythkweyth ena.⁶ Avel hemma, tus yowynk yw trigys yn ranndiryow esowys ny's teves pub prys hedhas dhe'n kerhynnedh morek teg a Gernow.

³ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cornwall-17161930>

⁴ <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/may/18/solar-farms-cornwall-silicon-vineyards>

⁵ <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1311673/Cornwall-welcomes-return-of-choughs.html>

So, although Cornwall has a beautiful environment its economic problems have hindered children gaining access to it.

CULTURE, IDENTITY AND YOUTH

One of the main expressions of Cornish culture is the Cornish language. As we say in Cornish “Den heb tavas a gollas y dyr” or in English: *a man without a tongue has lost his land*. In recent years, there has been a lot of progress towards modernising the language; films have been made in Cornish, courtesy of the Govyn Kernewek award which supports Cornish language cinema⁷ and the use of social media is helping.

Being able to use Facebook and Twitter has connected many Cornish language speakers who would have otherwise not spoken to each other. It has also allowed Cornish speakers to organise events more easily and contribute to phenomena such as internet radio stations. Mathew Clarke, a Cornish speaker and producer of Radyo an Gernewegva a Cornish language radio show, remarked that social media is: “Helping communication within a very dispersed Cornish language speaking community. Geographically, Cornwall is a very long country.”⁸

This technical development has made the language more accessible to younger people, in particular, since they are more disposed to using social media. The development of a Cornish language nursery school is also helping even younger children to gain access to the Language. Movyans Skolyow Meythrin provides a happy and relaxed atmosphere in which nursery school children can learn both the English and Cornish languages through play, songs and games.⁹

⁶ Michael H. De pledge, William J. Bird, *The Blue Gym: Health and wellbeing from our coasts*, Marine Pollution Bulletin, Volume 58, Issue 7, July 2009, Pages 947-948
⁷ <http://cornwallfilmfestival.com/govyn-kernewek>
⁸ <http://kernowpods.com/the-matthew-clarke-blog/2012/02/endangered-languages-can-be-saved-by-social-media-456/>
⁹ <http://movyansskolyowmeythrin.yolasite.com/about-msm.php>

Ytho, kynth eus gans Kernow kerhynnedh teg, hy hudynnow erbysiethek re lettyas flehes rag kavos hedhas dhodho.

GONISOGETH, HONANIETH HA YOWYNKNETH

Onan a’n diskwedhyansow meur a wonisogeth Gernewek yw an taves Kernewek. Del leveryn ni yn Kernow “Den heb tavas a gollas y dir” po yn Sowsnek: *a man without a tongue has lost his land*. Y’n bledhynnyow a-gynsow y feu meur a avonsyans trohag arnowythhe an taves. Y feu gwrys fylmyow yn Kernewek dre gortesi a’n piwas Govyn Kernewek hag a skoodh cinema taves Kernewek⁷ hag yma us a vedia kowethasek ow kweres dhodho.

An possybylta a wul devnydh a Facebook ha Twytter re gestavas lies Kerneweger, neb, yn ken maner, ny alsa kewsel an eyl gans y gila. Hemma re asas Kernewegoryon restra gans moy a es darvosow ha kevri dhe daklow kepar ha gorsavow radyo kesrosweyth. Matthew Clarke, kernewegor hag askorrer a Radyo an Gernewegva, a dhiskwedhyans radyo an taves Kernewek, a leveris bos media kowethasek “*gweres dhe geskomunyans a-ji dhe gemeneth keskerys a gowsoryon an taves Kernewek. Yn toroniethel, Kernow yw bro pur hir.*”⁸

An displegyans teknegiethel ma re wrug an taves hedhadow moy dhe dus yowynka, kyns oll dhe’n re na neb yw posys dhe wul devnydh a vedia kowethasek. Yma’n displegyans a skol veythrin an taves Kernewek ynwedh, ow ri gweres dhe flehes yowynka es henna ow kavos hedhas dhe’n taves. *Movyans Skolyow Meythrin* a brov aargylgh diskwithys ha lowen may hyll flehes skol veythrin dyski tавosow Kernewek ha Sowsnek ynwedh dre wari, kanow ha gamow.⁹

⁶ Michael H. De pledge, William J. Bird, *The Blue Gym: Health and wellbeing from our coasts*, Marine Pollution Bulletin, Volume 58, Dyllans 7, mis Gortheren 2009, Folennow 947-948
⁷ <http://cornwallfilmfestival.com/govyn-kernewek>
⁸ <http://kernowpods.com/the-matthew-clarke-blog/2012/02/endangered-languages-can-be-saved-by-social-media-456/>
⁹ <http://movyansskolyowmeythrin.yolasite.com/about-msm.php>

Figure 1: Rhisiart Tal-e-bot and his daughter Olwen learning Cornish with Movyans Skolyow Meythrin



However, funding for the Cornish Language from central government still remains inadequate. If the current funding regime is reduced to a per person per year figure, the central government currently spends only £0.22 per person per year on the Cornish language in Cornwall; according to population figures from 2010.¹⁰ Many thanks also have to be given to the organisation *Maga Kernow*, which has been instrumental in organising many of these events and projects.

There is a growing awareness in younger people of their own identity. Since 2006, school children in Cornwall have been allowed to record themselves as 'ethnically' Cornish on the annual Schools Census. Since then, the numbers identifying themselves as Cornish have risen from 24% to 41%. 2006: 24 percent, 2007: 27 percent 2008: 30 percent, 2009: 34 percent, 2010: 37 percent and 2011: 41 percent.¹¹ This is illustrated on the next page:

¹⁰ <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=22123>

¹¹ <http://www.thisiscornwall.co.uk/Children-Cornish-pride-latest-school-census/story-14334357-detail/story.html>

Figur 1: Yma Rhisiart Tal-e-bot ha'y vyrg'h Olwen ow tyski Kernewek gans Movyans Skolyow Meythrin



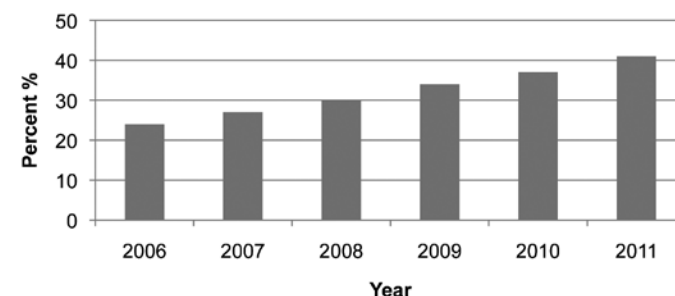
Byttegyns hwath arhasans rag an Taves Kernewek dhyworth governans kres a wodrig anlowr. Pan vo an rewlyans a-lemmyn lehes dhe niver "unn person an vledhen", an governans kres a spen £0.22 "unn person an vledhen" war an taves Kernewek yn Kernow, ow kul devnydh a'n niver poblans dhyworth 2010.¹⁰ Meur a rassow re beu godhvedhys ynwedh dhe'n kowethyans Maga Kernow, neb re beu an mayn a restra meur a'n darvosow ha ragdresow ma.

Yma warneth ow sevel yn tus yowynka a'ga honanieth aga honan. A-dhia 2006 flehes skol yn Kernow re beu gesys omrekordya avel Kernewek "yn ethnek" war an Niveryans Skol bledhynnyek. A-dhia ena an niverow re beu owth omaswonn avel Kernewek re sevis dhyworth 24% dhe 41%. 2006: 24 kansrann, 2007: 17 kansrann, 2008: 30 kansrann, 2009: 34 kansrann, 2010: 37 kansrann ha 2011: 41% kansrann.¹¹ Hemma yw diskwedhys yn tresennek a-woles:

¹⁰ <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=22123>

¹¹ <http://www.thisiscornwall.co.uk/Children-Cornish-pride-latest-school-census/story-14334357-detail/story.html>

Percent of Children Identifying as Cornish



It is particularly encouraging that the option to define oneself as Cornish comes before the option of being English or British.

DEMOCRACY, DEVOLUTION AND YOUTH

In 2001, a 50,000 strong petition for a Cornish Assembly was delivered to the British Government, representing 10 % of the population of Cornwall. This was particularly good in terms of youth action as younger people became increasingly involved in the petition gathering process itself with the majority of petition gatherers on the streets being below the age of 24.¹²

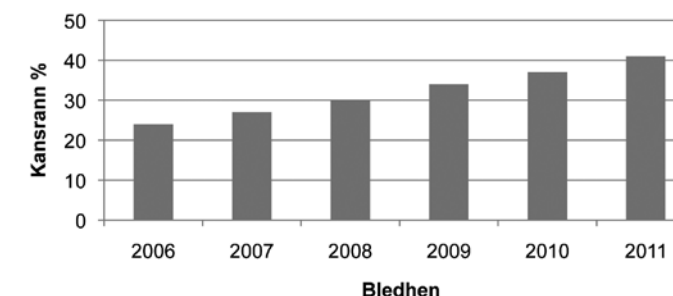
This interest in devolution continues to grow; in 2003, the Cornwall Council conducted a telephone survey and found 72% in favour of holding a referendum on a Cornish Assembly.¹³ It is clear that there is a will for devolution and an increased awareness in young people of their own identity. This author has no doubt that if we can shape our own future, our identity will continue to flourish at an even greater pace.

Kernow Arta

¹² <http://www.cornishassembly.org/caseforcornwall.htm>

¹³ <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/2810789.stm>

Kansrann a flehes a omdhefin avel Kernewek



Hemm a gennerth kyns oll drefen an dewis dhe omdhefina avel Kernewek a dheu a-dherag Sowsnek po Predennek.

DEMOKRATIETH, DIGRESENNANS HA YOWYNKNETH

Yn 2001 petysyon krev a 50,000 rag Senedh Kernow a veu delivrys dhe'n Governans Predennek, owth omdhiskedhes avel 10% poblans Kernow. Henn o da kyns oll pan vo konsydrys gwrians yowynkneth ha tus yowynka a dheuth ha bos omvyskys moy ha moy y'n argerdh a guntell an petysyon y honan, ha brassa rann a gunteloryon petysyon war an stretys a's tevo yn-dann 24 bloodh.¹²

Y pes les yn digresennans tevi. Yn 2003 Konsel Kernow a ledyas arhwithrans dre bellgowser ha kavos bos 72% rag synsi gwerinvota rag Senedh Kernow.¹³ Yth yw kler gweles bos bodh rag digresennans ha warneth ynkressys yn tus yowynk a'ga honanieth aga honan. Nyns eus dout dhe'n awtour mar kyllyn ni furvya agan termyn a dheu agan honan, agan honanieth a wra pesya seweni hwath tooth men.

Kernow Arta

¹² <http://www.cornishassembly.org/caseforcornwall.htm>

¹³ <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/2810789.stm>



Centre Maurits Coppieters

The European Parliament recognized the Centre Maurits Coppieters (CMC) as a Political Foundation at a European Level in 2007. Since then the CMC has developed political research focusing on European issues, also in the fields of multilevel governance, management of cultural and linguistic diversity in complex (multi-national) societies, decentralization, state and constitutional reform, succession of states, conflict resolution and protection of human rights.

So far, every little step has been important to the steady consolidation and growth of the Centre, that's why I'm especially proud of this publication. Indeed, it undoubtedly represents a crucial contribution to the current state of affairs and will certainly have a notorious impact both in the Academia and among European decision makers in a broad sense, including European Institutions (like the European commission, European Parliament, Council and Committee of the Regions), other political actors, think tanks, research centers and contributors to the European integration process.

On behalf of the Centre Maurits Coppieters and our partners I sincerely wish to thank the author of the report for his groundbreaking approach to the subject and his passionate, conceptually robust and well structured factual presentation.

Finally I also wish to thank you (the reader) for your interest in our organization and for reviewing our modest contribution to a much wider European political debate in this area.

Günther Dauwen
Secretary of Centre Maurits Coppieters
www.ideasforeurope.eu

GOALS OF THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL FOUNDATION CENTRE MAURITS COPPIETERS (CMC)

According to its general regulations, the Centre Maurits Coppieters asbl-vzw pursues the following objectives and references:

- Observing, analysing and contributing to the debate on European public policy issues with a special focus on the role of nationalist and regionalist movements and the process of European integration;
- Serving as framework for national or regional think tanks, political foundations and academics to work together at European level;
- Gather and manage information for scientific purposes on all nationalist and regionalist movements, organisations, structures,... in all its appearances situated in a European context;
- Making available information to the public on the implementation of the principle of subsidiarity in a context of a Europe of the Regions;
- Promoting scientific research on the functioning and the history of all national and regional movements in the EU and making the results public to as many people as possible;
- Developing actions to open information sources and historical information sources in a structured and controlled way with the aim to build a common data network on issues of Nationalism and Regionalism in Europe;
- Maintaining contacts with all organisations who are active in national movements and with the Institutions of the EU;

The Centre Maurits Coppieters asbl-vzw takes all the necessary actions to promote and achieve the higher stated goals always observing the principles on which the European Union is founded, namely the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law.

**MAURITS COPPIETERS
(SINT-NIKLAAS, 1920 – DEINZE, 2005)**

The Fleming Maurits Coppieters studied history and later became a Doctor of Laws and obtained a master's degree in East European studies. During the Second World War, he refused to work for the German occupier. After many years as a teacher, he worked as a lawyer for a while. He was one of the people who re-established the Vlaamse Volksbeweging (Flemish People's Movement), of which he was the President from 1957-1963.

Coppieters' political career began when he became a member of the Flemish-nationalist party Volksunie (VU) which was formed in 1954. With the exception of two years, Coppieters was a town councillor between 1964 and 1983. He was also elected as a member of the Belgian Chamber (1965-1971) and Senate (1971-1979). At the same time, Coppieters became President of the newly formed 'Cultuurraad voor de Nederlandstalige Cultuurgemeenschap' (Cultural Council for the Dutch-speaking Community, from which later the Flemish Parliament emanated), when the VU formed part of the government. In 1979, Coppieters was moreover elected during the first direct elections for the European Parliament.

As a regionalist, he became a member of the Group for Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groupings and Members in the European Parliament (TCDI). Among other things, he made a name for himself when he championed the cause of the Corsicans. In the meantime, Coppieters also played a pioneering role in the formation of the European Free Alliance, of which he became the Honorary President and in whose expansion he continued to play a role, even after he said farewell to active politics in 1981. In 1996, Coppieters joined forces with the president of the Flemish Parliament, Norbert De Batselier, to promote 'Het Sienjaal', a project with a view to achieve political revival beyond the party boundaries. Coppieters died on November 11, 2005.

Among other things, Coppieters was the author of: '*Het jaar van de Klaproos*'; '*Ik was een Europees Parlementslid*'; '*De Schone en het Beest*'. He is Honorary member of the EFA.

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